



Making
Cities
Work

UZBEKISTAN

Capital: Tashkent

(2001)

Largest City: Tashkent 2,148,000

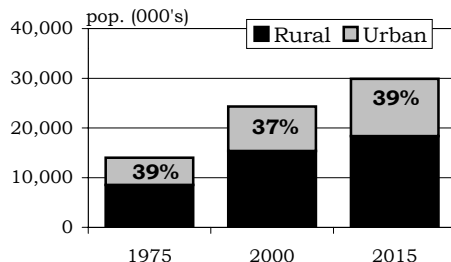
2000 Population	24.3 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	1.8%
GDP (2000)	\$60.0 billion
GDP per capita	\$2,467
GDP growth	2.1%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$610
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	2.5 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

8,968,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 1.7%
Rural 1.2%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

Urban Migration Trends

There is a steady process of urbanization in Uzbekistan. The number of towns is increasing, the role and significance thereof for social and economic development is becoming greater, and urban population is growing. Compared to 1939 the number of towns in Uzbekistan has increased almost 5 times. An additional role in the development of Uzbekistan's urbanization is assigned to historic towns like Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, and Ferghana, which served as centers of culture and civilization, and to the comparatively younger industrial towns of Almalyk, Angren, Navoi, Zarafshan, Chirchik and many others.

Urban Poverty

There is no official definition of poverty in Uzbekistan and thus no reliable estimate of its extent. Nor is there a mechanism to monitor the impact of policies and interventions on the poor. As in many other countries formerly in the Soviet bloc, the government of Uzbekistan appears reluctant to address poverty explicitly. But it is greatly concerned about social development and the rise of inequality.

Income Inequality	
(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)	
Nation ('93)	5.5
Tashkent	*

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	28%	35%
Industrial	21%	25%
Services	51%	40%

UNEMPLOYMENT
Nation (est. 1999) 10.0%
> 20% underemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT. Unemployment continues to be higher than the official figure indicates. While the official unemployment was as low as 0.5%, the data masks considerable hidden unemployment and underemployment in state-owned enterprises. Labor participation rate is lower in the poorer regions of the country and lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

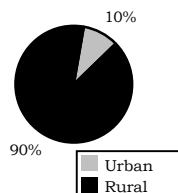
Decentralization

Sample Urban Area:					
Able to set	*	of local tax levels	Able to choose	*	contractors for projects
Able to set	*	of user charges	Funds transfer	*	known in advance
Able to borrow	*	of funds	Central government	*	remove local govt. officials

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Infrastructure & Basic Services

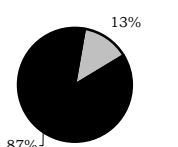
269,040
urban and rural dwellers
lack water supply.



10% of people
without water
supply live in
urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000		
	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	269	3%
Rural	2,456	16%
Total	2,725	11%

358,720
urban and rural dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



13% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000		
	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	359	4%
Rural	2,303	15%
Total	2,661	11%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	64.3	*	44.5	55.2
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	9.3%	*	2.4%	5.0%

Crime

The crime rate in central Uzbekistan, which includes urban centers such as Bukhara, Nawoiy, Samarqand, and Qarshi, is on the rise according to a 2002 statement issued by the Uzbek President. These crimes include murder, car theft, rape, robbery and extortion. Minors and school children are increasingly taking part in such crimes. The increase in crime is being attributed to the approximate 20,000 unemployed people in the region in 2001.